

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

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OUR PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

Statistics show that either the District Fire Department is receiving an absurdly inadequate provision for its needs, or that the fire departments of other cities are getting a great deal more money than they should. In either case the matter should be brought to the immediate attention of Congress. The gentlemen whose business it is to decide what the appropriation for Washington's municipal government shall be may be supposed to take at least an equal interest in the affairs of the States from which they come, and if there is extravagance and luxury there it seems as if they ought to want to know it.

The per capita expense of the District Fire Department is eighty-three cents. This is not much, though it would be all right if it were enough. But out of a list of a dozen cities equal in size with Washington, or smaller, there is not one whose expenditure is not larger than this.

Indianapolis spends \$1.35 against Washington's 83 cents; but Indianapolis has not to protect a Capitol, a White House, several large Government buildings, and numerous foreign embassies. Next comes Jersey City with \$1.09; then Newark, \$1.16; Paterson, \$1.13; Rochester, N. Y., \$1.05; St. Paul, \$1.18; Atlanta, \$1.23; and Kansas City, \$1.38. Albany spends \$1.45—nearly twice as much as Washington. And finally, here is Providence, R. I., spending \$1.90 to the Capital's 83 cents.

What is the reason that the State of Rhode Island can afford to be so much more liberal than the whole United States? Why do all these cities, whose citizens run their government and whose taxes must supply the funds for the fire department, find it necessary to protect property from fire at so much greater expense than is considered necessary here in the District? Is it economy on the part of Congress, or is it that peculiar thrift which is penny wise and pound foolish?

INHUMANITY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

With characteristic force and directness President Roosevelt has ordered a searching investigation of the tortures alleged to have been practiced upon Filipinos by our soldiers, under the directions of their officers. The testimony recently given before a committee of the Senate by men who themselves assisted in inflicting these tortures appears to leave but little doubt as to the substantial truth of the allegations. Secretary Root's cable orders to General Chaffee are as full and comprehensive on the subject as anyone could desire, and if the correctness of the press reports of the testimony given before the Waller court-martial, and of the revelations before the Senate committee, is established there is probably punishment in store for somebody.

No doubt there have been shocking cruelties visited upon our soldiers by the Filipino insurgents, stirring the wrath of their comrades and inciting to retaliation. Equally there is no reason to doubt that many a native appointed to office by the military authorities has proved himself a wolf in sheep's clothing and has employed his office as a cloak for the execution of treacherous and treasonable practices. Both these facts simply prove, on the one hand, the semi-savage character of the natives, and, on the other, a duplicity partly innate and partly fostered and developed by the Filipinos' experience with the corrupt Spanish officials.

It will not do for the American soldier to meet the Filipinos on their own ground in this respect. The utmost rigor is necessary, of course, to reduce the insurgents to subjection and to enforce respect for law and order and fair and honest dealing, but the American must also show the natives that while "he means business" he will deal with them by humane methods. That policy will prove the winning one in the end.

THE PIN-MONEY QUESTION.

Mrs. William Tod Helms says, apropos of the pin-money question, that no man has the right to subject his wife to the humiliation of having to ask him for pin-money whenever she needs small sums in cash. There has been considerable discussion over this question of pin-money, and it is probable that as a result each family will continue to settle the question as the characters of those most concerned may dictate. But there is another side besides the woman's, and it is time somebody explained that.

It is true that many women are at a disadvantage through not knowing what their husbands can spare for their needs, and so are led to be more extravagant than they otherwise would be, but it is equally true that a good many men are in the dark about the necessary expenses of their wives. Perhaps if women would present to their husbands a carefully considered list of the things likely to be necessary during one month, and other things not necessary, but desirable, they would not have so much trouble in getting the total amount, and they would at least know where it was considered desirable for them to economize. The average business man likes to talk a thing over once for all and have it done with; he does not like to be worried about it from day to day.

But as a matter of fact, there are many women who give their husbands no very definite idea of the amount of money which they need to keep up a proper appearance and fulfill the duties of their position. They go on the principle of making as good a showing as they can on all the money they can get by wheedling, coaxing, or argument. In short, they do not do business on business principles, because they have never been taught that art.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT.

Yankee Jockeys in the Lead.

New York Tribune.—The "American invasion" of the Old World is gaining more laurels than ever before on the British and Continental turf. Our Yankee jockeys are winning a still larger percentage of victories abroad than in the Aprils of previous years. This is an especially notable change in racing methods in England, a country for generations of the most stubborn conservatism in sports.

Some Compensation.

Milwaukee Sentinel.—It is stated that over 60 per cent of German students are short-sighted. But over 90 per cent of them have a thirst that makes life worth living.

Journalistic Ethics in Texas.

San Antonio Express.—Score one for Jacob Riis. "A newspaper man should not go into politics or hold public office," he says, and believing so, he will decline the post of governor of the Danish Antilles. Mr. Riis is right. A newspaper man should not hold any office that is not within his reach and he should keep out of politics, even when to do so involves the necessity of rejecting something that has not been offered.

Emancipated Woman.

Mrs. Strongminded.—As the editor of a great newspaper and a leader of public opinion I hope you take some interest in the subject of the emancipation of woman? Great Editor (with enthusiasm).—Indeed I do, madam. I have just this moment finished a two-column article filled with anathemas against tight lacing and heavy skirts.—New York Weekly.

New Crop of Antediluvians.

New York World.—"Washington's servants" are all dead now, but series B—"aunties who once cooked for Lafayette"—is just beginning.

A National Issue.

Galveston News.—The next campaign for the Presidency of the nation may turn on the question as to how dry or how wet New York shall be on the holy Sabbath.

Red Rose of Margaret.

Red rose of Margaret,
Here in my book you lie,
Red as her lips and fragrant yet,
Do I rose that can never die.
Margaret gathered one red rose, and another red rose I.

"As long as any rose is red
On this little rose-bush tree,
As long as willow leaves are green,
Shall I be true to thee."
So vowed unto Margaret and Margaret unto me.

"As long as this little stream shall run
Through the quiet willows here,
Out of the shadow into the sun,
Shall Margaret be dear;
Yea, though the stream should dry and
The willows die and the grass grow
Sere."

"Yet should I not forget,
Though the sun should fail,
The holy face of Margaret,
Pale as a pearl is pale;
And chance shall change all else, but
Over this it shall not prevail."

"And as true as I to Margaret
To me shall Margaret be,
And some day we shall stand again
By that little rose-bush tree,
And each, with a rose in the hand, shall
Say, 'I was faithful unto thee.'"
—Richard Le Gallienne, in Smart Set.

NEED OF STATEHOOD FOR THE TERRITORIES.

By Delegate B. S. RODEY, of New Mexico.

The pressing need of Statehood for the Territories is that the people desire it, and their desire is irrespective of politics. Both New Mexico and Arizona have been out of the Union so long that there should be no question about admitting them. It is fifty-five years since the area that now embraces New Mexico, Arizona, California, and part of Nevada, Utah, and Colorado was acquired from Old Mexico.

Since the insular decisions the position of a Territory has been intolerable, commonly because it is now known that a Territory is no part of the United States in the constitutional sense. The Constitution extends over it only by virtue of an act of Congress, and the Constitution could be taken away as freely as it is given. A tariff could be imposed upon the product of any Territory coming into a State or being sent into another Territory. It is doubtful at the present time whether a child born in a Territory is eligible to the Presidency, for lack of being a "natural born citizen of the United States," and this doubt exists even though the Territory in which he was born is a State at the time he is a candidate for the Presidency.

A Territory has no voice in the framing of the national laws that may bless it or ruin it. Usually it is governed by carpetbaggers and played out politicians from the States, who owe no allegiance to the people of the Territory, and care nothing for them. Congress can annul every law a Territorial Legislature passes, and so capital will not seek investment where the laws are not fixed and certain.

The Territories now applying for admission furnished about two-thirds of the President's regiment

during the Spanish-American war, and led by the President, they did about as much fighting to free the Cubans as any other regiment engaged in that conflict. Now, Cuba is to be free before we are citizens of the United States in the proper sense, and Porto Rico and the Philippines are made a present of a large part of their own customs and internal revenue collections for their own use. On the other hand our Territories have turned all their revenues into the national treasury for more than half a century, and have educated themselves, erected their own public buildings, and organized their splendid school systems at their own cost.

I predict, as confidently as I ever predicted anything, that Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona will send Republican delegations to Congress if they are admitted as States. The Democrats in the House of Representatives have risen above partisanship and have agreed as a body to vote for the admission of the Territories, and Republicans ought to make it a party measure at once, because this action of the Democrats will stand to their credit for a long time.

Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona are progressing faster right now than any other portion of this nation. The 1910 census will show an increase of 18,000,000 people over the last census. Where are those people going? Certainly they will follow the line of least resistance and will go where the most unappropriated public domain is. New Mexico will surely get not less than 500,000; so will Arizona. There is no more danger of New Mexico or Arizona retrograding than there is of Illinois. The President is the friend of the Territories, and he does not hesitate to say so, and the feeling is reciprocated.

UNDER THE CAPITOL DOME.

Mixing of the Pulsifers.

The Pulsifers, Pittman and Woodbury, have been mixed again. They are as like as "two peas," and in addition they are both old clerks of Senate committees, so that they have become accustomed to being mixed. Pittman Pulsifer has been for twenty years a clerk of the Committee on Naval Affairs. His brother Woodbury has been for a round dozen years clerk of the Committee on Commerce.

This time the confusion in a certain man's mind involved Senator Depew as well as a number of other people.

The Men's Club of the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church had a ladies' night last Monday. Senator Depew was invited to be the orator of the occasion on account of his well known championship of the "American girl."

Pittman Pulsifer, a member of the club, met looks of surprise when he arrived at the meeting. In addition, he was asked, much to his mystification, where Senator Depew was.

Soon after Senator Depew appeared under the escort of Woodbury Pulsifer, who is not a member of the club.

Mutual explanations followed, and Woodbury was allowed to come in with his Senator. The joke was on the man who made the mistake in deputizing the wrong Pulsifer as the Senatorial escort.

Wanted Water Badly.

An interesting story is in circulation at the Capitol, relative to an act perpetrated by a certain member of Congress from Wisconsin, during the present session of Congress.

The Congressman, upon arriving in this city, rented an apartment at the New Willard. It had long been a habit with him to partake of a drink of water before retiring for the night. On this particular night, after searching vainly for drinking water, he discovered that the water had been neglected to supply him with that necessary fluid.

However, further search revealed two small buttons in the wall, under one of which was inscribed "Push twice for water." He pushed this button. When the water appeared in the doorway, with the water, he was very much amused to see the Congressman holding a pitcher under the button.

Missouri Oratory.

It is always worth going a long distance to listen to Missouri oratory, whether it flows from the eloquent lips of Champ Clark, DeArmond, Cowherd, Cochran, or any of the others, but when the orator takes for his subject the irrepressible Missouri mule the listener is thrilled with unspeakable admiration. Following is Representative Dougherty's recent apostrophe to the celebrated beast of burden for which that State is famous:

"And the fame of the Missouri mule is not circumscribed by the boundaries of this continent, for he has done cavalry and artillery service in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The incident is doubtless fresh to the minds of all, that the famous mule once upon a time drew the artillery of the British forces in South Africa, and which, breaking away from the Britons and dragging the cannon with them, ran precipitately into the Boer ranks. Those were Missouri mules."

Then Mr. Dougherty quoted some poetry, and concluded.

"And, sir, from such associations even the Missouri mule imbibes that spirit of courage and love of freedom and independence which moves even him, upon occasion, to swiftly fly to the side of any people wherever found on this earth who seek to light the torch of liberty at the fires that glow upon the altars of our American free institutions."

The Plea of a Duchess.

The Duchess of Sutherland has written to the "Saturday Review" a vigorous plea in behalf of maidliness in girls and women. The talented young peeress was drawn into print by a letter distinguishing between boys and girls' books. "It puzzles me," the duchess wrote, "that anyone can be found who doubts the essential oneness of boy and girl nature. Why should courage, resource, and fair play be attributes held up for the admiration of the male sex alone? I spent my pocket money on a boy's paper from the age of six. I still distrust the future of the little girl who prefers the sentimental 'Bessie's Red Sash' to the hairbreadth escapes of 'Tom Tiddler's Leap.' The mother of males, in her purchases, would do well to avoid the volume, however bright its boards, that bears the subtitle of 'A Tale for Girls.' My own opinion is that a woman, though she never rides to the hounds or handles a gun, if she be not at heart a sportsman, stunts sympathies and loses half the joy of life. The battle, after all, is not only to the strong, and the sooner we disengage ourselves from adopting conventional kinks to warp their opinions, and help them to be true to themselves and to what they really care for, the better."

Mr. English May Change Desks.

Instead of occupying a seat at the Clerk's desk as at present it is possible that Mr. James F. English, the popular pair clerk of the House, may be holding down a seat on the floor in the Fifty-eighth Congress.

There is very good reason for believing that he will receive the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fourth California district, which includes the city of San Francisco. The district is now represented by Mr. Kahn, and if these two popular favorites are matched against each other the race will be a lively one.

The district was formerly Democratic, returning Judge Maguire, the well known single tax advocate, as long as he desired to be a candidate; in fact at the time of the great Republican landslide of 1894 it was one of the very few districts outside of the South to elect a Democrat. Since Judge Maguire declined the nomination, it has gone Republican.

Mr. English has already been placed on the Democratic Congressional campaign committee to represent California, which is the first step toward his nomination for Congress this fall.

He is very popular with the members of both sides of the chamber, and he would be welcomed to membership on the floor, although the defeat of Mr. Kahn would of course be greatly regretted.

Representative Patterson a Sprinter.

As a sprinter, Representative Malcolm R. Patterson of Tennessee has few if any equals in the House. He is a believer in physical exercise, and he loves to take jaunts into the country. He seems never to tire. Mr. Patterson is stopping at the Chapin, and every clear morning he foots it to the Capitol, and back again in the evening. Nothing, he says, is so good as a two-mile sprint in the fresh air after breakfast. And a two-mile walk after five hours in the atmosphere of the House of Representatives is a tonic, he says, not to be ignored.

Mr. Patterson is a member of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, and his recent speech on the Philippines is considered one of the strongest delivered on that subject this session.

The Mules of Missouri.

Members of the Missouri delegation in Congress have recently made the discovery that the justly celebrated Missouri mule has suddenly become a political issue in that State. Missouri's fame has long rested upon her three chief products, mud, mules, and Democrats, and while the latter have frequently been the cause of internal disorder and political upheaval the second member of this triad has heretofore been patient and uncomplaining, content to kick personally and individually, but now the whole mule population of the State is lifting its rear extremities skyward.

It all happens because of the war in far-off South Africa, where the docile Missouri beast is bearing the burden of British warfare against the Boers. The extension of the mule-purchasing camp at Lathrop, in Representative Dougherty's district, has very materially raised the price of these long-eared animals, and their sale has become a profitable industry to the constituency of the Missouri Representative. But now along come Boer resolutions of sympathy, resolutions of inquiry, and declarations, insisting upon neutrality, which threaten to stop the shipment of the Missouri mule to South Africa. As every member of the delegation feels that the State is most prominently an advocate of the cause of Oom Paul, they are, in the vernacular of the street, "up against it." They must either smother their sentiments, or they must endeavor to ruin a growing industry in their State, and pave the way for others to succeed them next year in the halls of Congress.

Personal Notes About Washington People.

Mr. James Rush Marshall and Mr. John C. Wilson will sail for Europe this week to spend the next six months in foreign travel for the benefit of Mr. Marshall's health. They will go directly to Rome, and later on they will travel leisurely through the north of Europe.

Miss Lucile Fitzgerald, of Baltimore, is visiting Miss Baldwin, of this city.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. James Lawson Wetherbee, who fell from a wagon Tuesday morning, did not break his leg, as understood among his friends, but suffered a severe sprain. He was much improved yesterday.

Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Young, of Norfolk, Va., are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Charles Welden Hayes, 230 A Street southeast.

Mr. Mark H. Milton and his young son, Mark, Jr., left yesterday for a month's trip to the South. They will make a short visit to Cuba.

Open Air Statuary.

Mr. F. W. Ruckstuhl, vice president of the Municipal Art Society of New York, recently delivered a lecture in Boston on the subject of "Open-Air Statuary." During the course of his remarks, he said:

"Every alderman in Boston should know that civic beauty means civic health and fewer insane, fewer criminals and fewer taxes. I do not know of a single city in the United States, outside of Washington, which for its own self, as a city, as fit to arouse the enduring love of a cultured man. You Bostonians, no doubt, think you have a beautiful city. So you have. Your suburbs are beautiful, your city is finely situated on one of the finest bays in the world, but still, in the great city proper, I find a sufficient amount of ugliness."

"The functions of open-air statuary are only four, but very important morally. They are, to delight to refine, to console, to stimulate. The natural man seeks delight. In common with all animals he seeks the beautiful—a beautiful wife, to put into a beautiful house in a beautiful garden on a beautiful square, with beautiful food and beautiful music."

"The second function of open-air statuary is to refine men. I have traveled from California to Egypt and from Spain to Hungary, and have always observed that the politer and most refined people live in the most artistic cities. The tendency of the beautiful to decrease crime is not disputed by those who know mankind. Of course, a million statues in marble and bronze would not stop all crime in any city."

"The third important function of open-air statuary is to console, and there never will be a time when the majority of men will not need consolation. First, we have the cemetery statue and monument. Some of you, no doubt, will smile at this; I do not blame you, for cemetery statuary is, in general, in America, and often in Europe, a disgrace to the family who paid for it, and fit to make the dead turn in their graves. But if you go to some European cemeteries you will find many monuments among the ugly so fine that they are a positive source of consolation."

"But the most important function of open-air statuary is to stimulate the nation to activity. The three greatest men this country has produced are Washington, Lincoln and Emerson, and your city would find it a heavy interest-bearing investment—investment understood—to build a \$1,000,000 monument to each of these heroes, and I mean just what I say. You have very fine monuments to Washington and Lincoln by the sculptor, Thomas Ball. Your Lincoln monument is a superb thing, but its setting is poor. You should create a fine square for it. Put it in the center of a splendid platform, surrounded by balustrades and with flowers and fountains, with a magnificent worthy of the great hero and martyr, even if it costs a million dollars to create the square. When a city sets up a stony monument to a great man it only belittles itself."

Anointing of Monarchs

The anointing of monarchs in token of their sovereignty antedates the Christian era by many hundreds of years. According to the Old Testament, the kings of Israel and of Judah were anointed by means of anointment with consecrated oil, and the expression "Anointed by the Lord" is even used in the Bible in connection with pagan rulers, since Cyrus, the ruler of Persia, is described in that fashion in the Scriptures. The earliest authentic instances of anointment as a feature of Christian coronation appears in the annals of Spain, and is described in "The Acts of the Sixth Council of Toledo," held in the seventh century. The old Saxon kings were all anointed, and in the chronicles of Robert of Gloucester Alfred the Great is described as having been "oiled to be king." Pepin was the first king of France to be anointed king by Pope Stephen III, while Pope Leo III anointed Charlemagne as emperor in St. Peter's on November 24, 800, "from the head to the feet, according to the custom prescribed by the Jewish law," using the words "With this holy oil I consecrate thee emperor of the Romans in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost."

DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SOCIETY.

Miss Julia Florence Scott, Daughter of Major and Mrs. Douglas Scott, Becomes Bride of Ensign W. C. Watts.

Wedding at St. John's Church, With Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith Officiating—Mr. James Rhodes, of Boston, the Guest of Senator and Mrs. Hanna.

Secretary Root Off for Cuba.

Secretary Root and wife and daughter left Washington yesterday afternoon for New York, whence they will sail today for Havana. They will be the guests of General Wood until about May 1.

Scott-Watts Wedding.

St. John's Church was the scene of a beautiful noon wedding yesterday, when Miss Julia Florence Scott, daughter of Major and Mrs. Douglas Scott, was married to Ensign William Carlton Watts, of the navy. Easter lilies and palms adorned the chancel of the church, and the family pews were marked by white ribbons and bouquets.

Mr. William L. Scott gave his sister in marriage, and the attendants were Miss Niles, of New York, who acted as maid of honor, with Miss Cameron, of Toronto, Canada, and Miss Kerr, Miss Ward, and Miss Fitch, all of this city, as additional maids. The ushers who seated the large gathering, and later preceded the bride to the chancel, were Pay Director Merriam, Lieutenant McCauley, Lieutenant Huntington, and Lieutenant Thomas, all of the navy, and Mr. Gerard and Mr. Burt Smith, both of Philadelphia. Mr. Henry Watts, of Philadelphia, acted as best man.

The young bride looked pretty in white satin and chiffon. Orange blossoms crowned her veil, and she carried a shower of lilies of the valley.

The maids were in white lace touched with pink; pink roses wreathed their white hair, and they carried bouquets of pink roses. Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith officiated. After a wedding breakfast at the Scott residence on Twentieth Street, when the decorations consisted of flags, flowers, and exotic foliage, Ensign and Mrs. Watts left for a short wedding trip.

Ensign Watts is attached to the Dolphin. He is the son of Mr. Eliebert Watts, of Philadelphia, now consul general at Prague, and among the relatives from his home city were Mrs. van Rensselaer, Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, and Miss Watts.

Guest of Senator and Mrs. Hanna.

Mrs. Hanna's brother, Mr. James Rhodes, of Boston, is now the guest of Senator and Mrs. Hanna, who gave a small dinner in his honor last night, and will entertain at another and more formal one this evening. Their guests last night included Senator and Mrs. Platt of Connecticut, Mrs. Shaw, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Postmaster General Payne.

Entertained at Dinner.

General and Mrs. Gillespie entertained at dinner in honor of Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant last night.

The additional guests were Admiral and Mrs. Selfridge, Captain and Mrs. Beach, General and Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Audenried, Admiral Harmony, and Judge Magoun.

Italian Ambassador Her Guest.

Mrs. Ward gave a dinner last night in honor of the French ambassador and the Italian ambassador, and Signora des Planches, there being a number of distinguished guests to meet them.

Phi Beta Phi Luncheon.

The Phi Beta Phi Fraternity will hold its annual luncheon in honor of Ford's Day, Saturday, April 26, at the Shoreham. The officers of the Alumnae Association having the affair in charge are: Miss Mary Kelley, Miss Margaret Halsey Brener, Miss Clara A. Crew, and Miss Mary O'Bryan.

GOSSIP AND CHAT HEARD IN WASHINGTON HOTEL LOBBIES.

M. Santos Optimistic.

The renowned arctic navigator, M. Santos, who is a guest of the New Willard, is a young man, under thirty, of slender build and somewhat nervous manner.

"I have been interested in the matter of flying machines," he said, "ever since my life. I consider it perfectly feasible to construct a machine that will transport passengers across the Atlantic. The chief difficulty is the expense. An air ship such as would be necessary to cross the ocean would cost not less than \$1,000,000."

"I may come to the St. Louis Exposition with a perfected machine far superior to any yet built, if suitable inducements are offered. I am continually studying to improve on my previous efforts, and do not doubt that sooner or later I will solve very difficultly now attendant on the navigation of the air."

Mr. Santos speaks in complimentary terms of Prof. Langley, whose work along the same lines is well known. He says that Prof. Langley is entitled to great praise for his achievements.

He refers with evident pride to his circumnavigation of the Eiffel Tower on five different occasions. He will spend today in Washington and then return to New York, where he expects to be relieved of the payment of duty on some parts of his air ship which he brought to the United States.

Gorman as Leader.

"If there is one man in the Democratic party who is able to harmonize all clashing factions, and under whose leadership the clans could enter on the battle of 1904 with strong hope of victory, that man is Arthur Pue Gorman," said ex-Senator Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia, at the Riggs House.

"There are many able men in the party, but none so eminently qualified to lead it, in my opinion, as the Marylander. His nomination would be hailed with joy by conservatives in States like New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, that cannot be carried by candidates who do not possess the confidence of the business class. Mr. Gorman is trusted by this class absolutely."

"In New York he would receive the support alike of Tammany and the up-State Democracy. In fact, no other man in the party could so unite the discordant elements that have split the Democracy in twain throughout the nation. The prospects of reunion and reconciliation are already good; under the leadership of Mr. Gorman there would be an end of all friction, and a united Democracy could scarcely be defeated."

Wedding at St. Paul's.

The marriage of Miss Lellie Carter Manning to Mr. James Russell Whelpley took place at 8 o'clock last evening at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Rev. Alfred Harding, D. D., rector of the church, officiated, assisted by Rev. Dr. Enoch Thompson, also attached to the church.

The bride, escorted by her father, Capt. George W. Manning, entered the church preceded by the ushers, Mr. Charles Russell, of Greenfield, Mass., and Messrs. John Howard, Aven Neyius, and Joshua Evans, all of Washington. Miss Anita Collins, the maid of honor, wore pink mouseline de soie and carried maiden-hair ferns, while the bridesmaids, each wearing white and carrying pink carnations, were Miss Rowena Russell, of Greenfield, Miss Katharine Pollock, of Virginia, and the Misses Ellen and Margaret Whelpley, sisters of the groom.

Mr. Whitman Russell, of Greenfield, acted as best man. The handsome bride was attractive in white liberty satin, made in train and trimmed with liberty silk. Lilies of the valley caught the tulle veil in place, and the bridal bouquet was of white roses tied with streamers of tulle. A reception for the bridal party was held afterward at the residence of the bride's parents, 2100 G Street, northwest, and afterward Mr. and Mrs. Whelpley left for a trip to the North.

They will be at home after May 1 at the Victoria, where they have taken a costly flat. Captain and Mrs. Manning are of Richmond, but have resided in Washington for the last eight years.

The bridal gifts were numerous and varied so as to make a handsome array of china, silver, cut glass, and oddities in bric-a-brac, linen, and art work to adorn their pretty home.

Pretty Spring Wedding.

One of the prettiest weddings of the spring was that of Miss Amelia Pierce, daughter of Col. and Mrs. E. S. Pierce, and Mr. Carl Alexis Carlson, which occurred yesterday at noon at the home of the bride's parents, 1354 Yale Street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. U. S. B. Pierce.

The rooms of the Pierce home were profusely decorated in palms, southern amallax and roses, white and green being the prevailing colors in the drawing-rooms, and pink in the dining-room. The bride entered with her father, preceded by the two bridesmaids, Miss Mary King Sumner and Miss Anna Pierce. The bridal gown was an exquisite creation of white mouseline and lace, finished with a long tulle veil. A shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley was carried.